

THE WATERBURY SANITARY CLOSET



MANUFACTURED BY
E. J. FORBES & SON LIMITED
5 HAMILTON ST., SYDNEY

Melbourne Office :
493 Collins Street

HOME SANITATION.

Few of the improvements which civilization has received from this age of progress are more valuable and striking than those which have done so much to improve the sanitary conditions of our large cities, our smaller towns and our individual homes. The combined efforts of Health Boards, Government Health Officers, Sanitary Inspectors, Doctors, and Journalists, have done much to educate the average citizen as to the great investigations of those scientists who have discovered the primary causes of epidemics and infectious diseases, and the remedial and preventive measures needed to combat these scourges of the human race.

The fundamental aim of all our sanitary legislation is to secure cleanliness in each home, in each factory, in each building or dairy and where anything is produced or prepared for human food. And eventually the whole of the people in the State are educated in the primary laws of good health, and the result is seen in the reduced death-rate of the whole country, and in the higher standard of comfort and decency prevailing in all cases.

THE COMMON FLY AS A MENACE TO HUMAN LIFE.

While biologists like Pasteur have revealed to us what an important part those minute vegetable organisms called bacteria play in causing such diseases as typhoid fever, diphtheria, consumption, and pneumonia, our entomologists have discovered that these noxious germs may be conveyed to human beings either directly or through their food, by such insects as blowflies, house-flies and mosquitoes.

Disease germs of all sorts find their congenial nidus, or breeding-place, in the manure of animals, the waste matter of human beings, impure water, sewage, and organic filth of any kind. The same conditions offer ideal breeding-grounds for flies of all sorts and mosquitoes. They lay their eggs and the larvae are hatched out in filth and effete matter, and the perfect insect may either get any noxious germ into its own system or carry it on its feet, and infect human food, or human blood in many different ways. Thousands of bacteria have been found in the stomach of a fly, and these may be transferred to any food on which they settle, either by their sputum by which they knead their food, or by their excrement.

THE DANGERS AND DISCOMFORTS OF OPEN CLOSETS.

It has long been recognized that human excreta, or waste products—solid and liquid—are the most dangerous breeding-grounds of infectious bacteria, flies and mosquitoes. Nothing could be more loathsome and dangerous to health than the old privy and cesspit. Every man who loves his family, every citizen who wishes to increase his nation's efficiency, will eliminate the open closet and cesspit from his own home, from his village, from his town. The abolition of these abominations and the substitution of sanitary closets will do more than anything else in helping to exterminate the disease-carrying fly, and greatly reduce its power of conveying disease, whereby there will be a great reduction in human sickness and suffering, an appreciable decrease in the nation's death-rate, and a consequential increase in the sum total of the empire's efficiency. Remember that bacteria cannot fly or transport themselves, and must be conveyed on the feet or through the stomachs of insects, chiefly flies, and probably mosquitoes.

Privies and cesspits are also dangerous in contaminating wells and streams by underground soakage, which may pollute the water used for drinking and cooking.

The dry-earth system, which has superseded the cesspit system in many country towns, is a decided improvement; but as it is generally carried out, the pan still provides a breeding-ground for flies, and it may contaminate the water supply when the excreta are buried in the soil.

To obviate the former danger, the pan should be made impervious to infection, and inaccessible to insect life; and to obviate the latter risk, the effete matter should be disinfected and deodorized.

The discomforts of outdoor closets are also very real, more especially in wet weather and in cases of sickness.

Thousands of cases of piles, chronic constipation, chill, and other troubles are caused by the inconvenience of the outdoor closet, especially in winter time.

How unattractive, and yet how conspicuous, is this part of the domestic architecture, in the average suburban and country home! A closet, made strictly sanitary and non-infectious, placed under cover of the main house or on a back verandah, will avoid all these dangers to health and comfort.

THE WATERBURY SANITARY CLOSET

Solves this Serious Sanitary Problem.

It is neat in appearance, is finished with pearl-grey enamel, and has the appearance of a well-designed article of furniture. It is made of steel and iron, which not only makes it strong and durable, but also

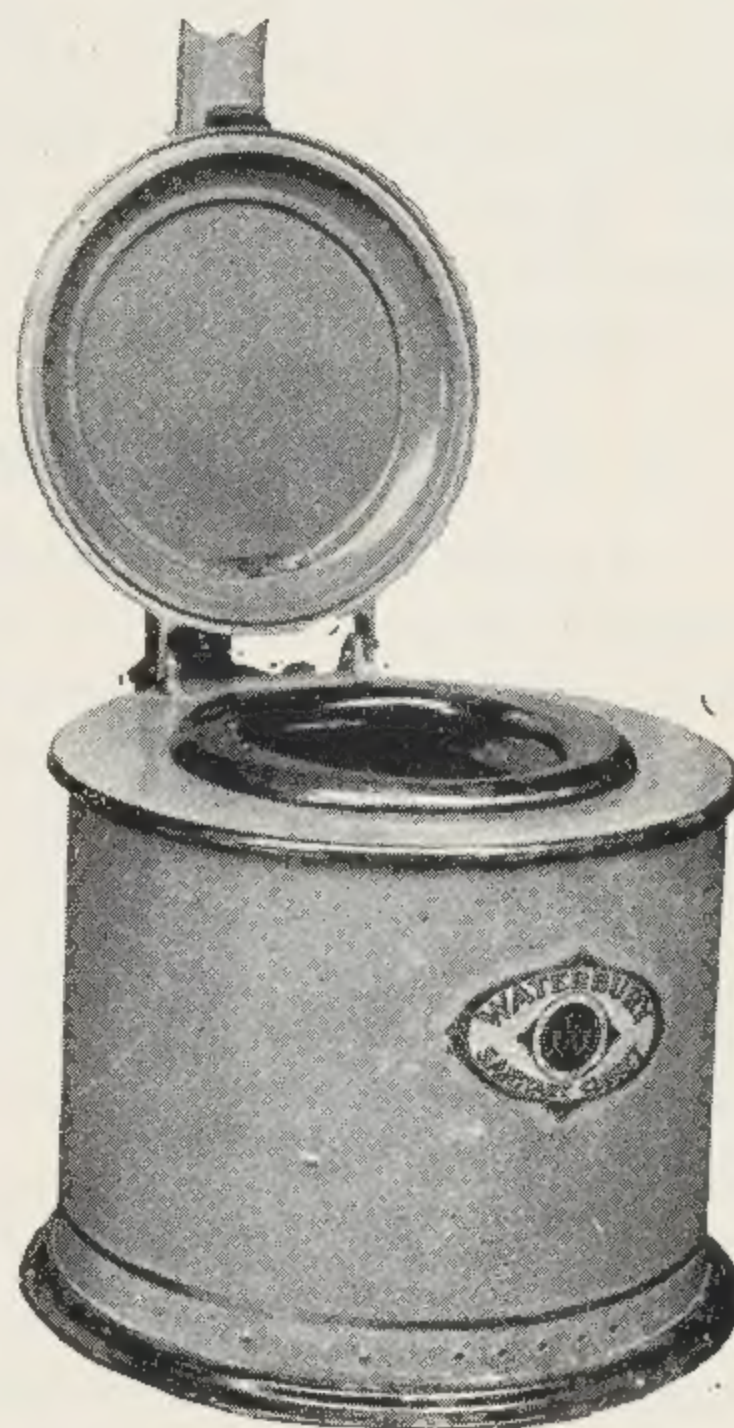
prevents the possibility of warping or cracking. It is always practically air-tight, the only openings being small holes in the front near the floor, through which air is drawn by the draft of the ventilating pipe, and the necessary circulation of air is thereby maintained. The cover is made of cast iron, and an inset rubber gasket is attached to the rim. The weight of the cover when closed holds the rubber firmly against the iron casting below the seat, whereby an air-tight seal is formed between the two metal parts. This seal is one of our several patented features, and is much superior to any similar contrivance formed between two wooden parts, which will in time warp and the seal will thereby become ineffective. Being made entirely of metal, it cannot absorb odours. The wooden seat and frame of an ordinary closet becomes so charged with ammonia and offensive odours, perhaps with noxious germs, that it becomes discoloured, offensive in smell, and has to be replaced at intervals in the interests of health and decency. The Waterbury Sanitary Closet can be installed in any suitable part of a building. It needs little fitting. The steel cabinet should be fixed to the floor with screws, but if the floor be made of cement, bricks or tiles, it can be screwed to an inch board, or merely laid on a sheet of rubber which will keep it firm. The ventilating pipe must be taken out into the air, either through the roof, or if more convenient, through the wall with an elbow. The terminal cowls and the bends, if necessary, are provided.

DISINFECTANT AND DEODORANT CHEMICAL USED.

The Waterbury Sanitary Closet is not merely a vehicle for removing human excreta from the premises, but, by means of the chemical used, the excreta are disinfected and deodorized, and thereby reduced to a harmless and inoffensive state. Any germs injurious to human health that may be present are destroyed. The chemical, though so powerful in killing noxious germs, is absolutely harmless to the skin, and does not injure the zinc coating on the pan. Provided the lid is kept closed when not in use, flies and mosquitoes cannot enter the pan, and if they are foolishly allowed to enter, they will not approach or touch the disinfectant we recommend, and their larvae cannot breed in the chemical used. In country districts, where the pan is not removed regularly by Municipal or Shire employees, the contents should be regularly emptied into a hole dug in the garden and covered with dry earth. When fresh it should not be placed on or near the roots of trees, or other plants, as the strong chemical used may do harm to vegetation. In a few weeks Nature's kindly chemistry of the soil will have decomposed all the chemical matter, and made it not only harmless, but a valuable source of fertility and plant-food. Explicit directions are given at the end of this pamphlet.

AN AMERICAN INVENTION, BUT MADE IN AUSTRALIA.

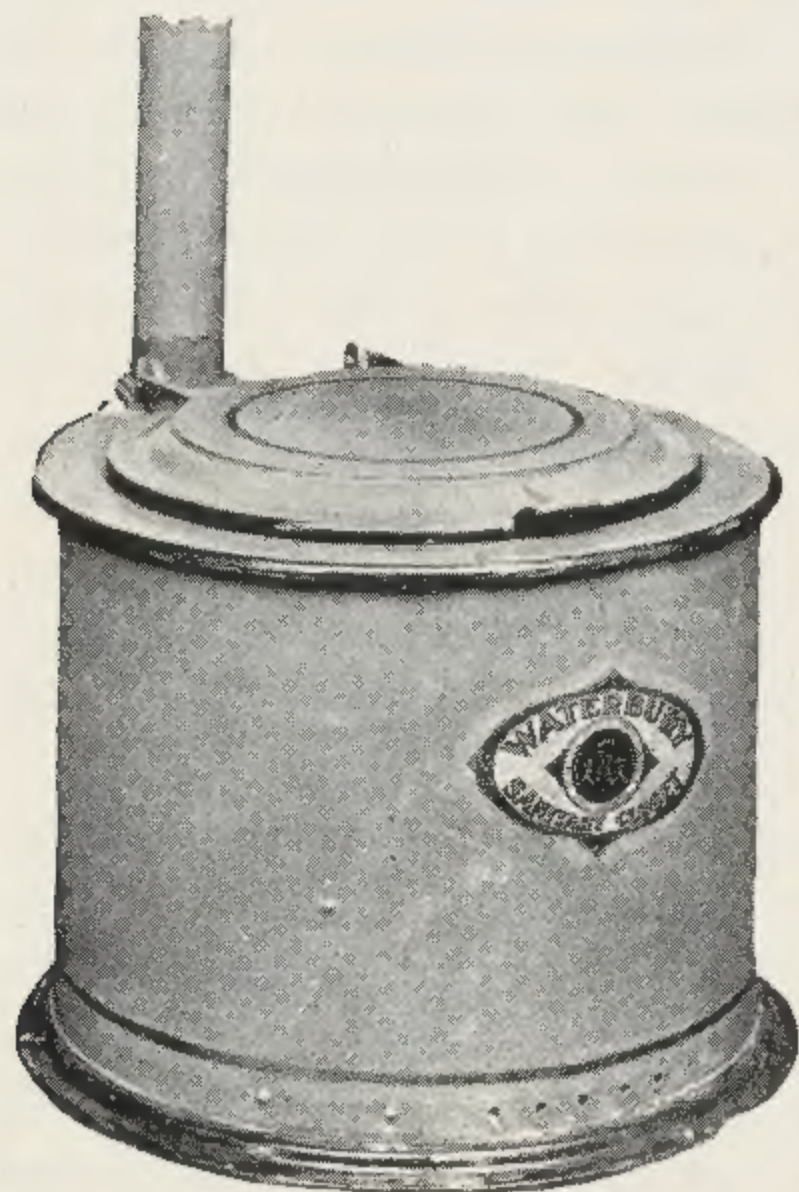
This closet was invented in the United States, but we have secured all patent rights for Australia, and all closets sold in the Commonwealth are manufactured by us locally, and are made to suit the pans supplied by the various Local Government bodies in the different Australian States. Many thousands are now in use in the hospitals, hotels, schools, factories, shops and private homes of America, and we have every confidence that the inherent value of the invention will commend itself to thousands of our suburban and rural homes not connected with any sewerage system, when once it becomes known and appreciated.



Open.

LOCATION SUGGESTED.

Although the closet is commonly fixed in bedrooms and bathrooms



Closed.

in America, and no nuisance whatever is thereby caused, we do not recommend such a practice in Australia, which would not, moreover, meet with the sanction of our Central Health Authorities in New South Wales. We recommend it to be placed on a back verandah under cover, and in wet weather convenient for all members of the family, and specially accessible for aged or delicate persons. The door of the room containing it should not open into the main dwelling-house, but on to the verandah, or to the yard. Some councils forbid the ordinary earth-closet being placed within 40 feet of the main dwelling, but those which have had experience of this closet, find it is unnecessary to specify any such distance.

The location may be changed to suit the owner's convenience at little or no expense, as it is not a fixture. Which feature makes it specially convenient to tenants, and to persons using a country home for a limited period. The first cost is considerably less than that of an outdoor privy. A four months' supply of the special Waterbury Chemical goes with the outfit, and a further supply can be got from us at a price per gallon that will make the cost twopence a week for a family of five persons.

The cabinet itself will last a life-time with reasonable care.

MEDICAL INSPECTION WELCOMED.

It is confidently expected that it has only to be known by medical officers in country districts for it to be appreciated and recommended by them, and its use will be general throughout suburban and rural Australia.

A number have been ordered by the Defence Department for military hospitals in Victoria, and a number of municipalities and shires have officially approved of its use within their jurisdiction. In his letter covering the order for a further supply, the Secretary of the Defence Department says:—"They are absolutely fly-proof, and the unpleasant smell usually found in camp latrines is absent."

OF SPECIAL VALUE TO HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES.

To any traveller accustomed to the splendidly-equipped hotels of such tourist countries as Switzerland, Italy and France, our primitive sanitary arrangements in some Australian country hotels and boarding-houses, even in some fashionable tourist districts, are shocking and repulsive, besides being a grave menace to health. Hundreds of our hotels could be called comfortable if it were not for this objectionable feature. For hotels and boarding-houses, not connected with some system of sewerage, the Waterbury Closet is indispensable, and its presence of itself will indicate a high standard in the management, contributing more to the comfort and well-being of the guests than any other factor, except perhaps the cuisine. We know of scores of boarding-houses in the tourist districts of Australia which have a good table, comfortable beds, but execrable sanitary accommodation. The closet is in pleasant proximity to the dining-room, the pan is uncovered, hundreds of flies have free access to all parts of the establishment, and hence the mysterious outbreaks of infectious diseases that have ruined the reputation of certain tourist resorts.

The installation of this system in schools has a distinct effect on the manners and tone of the scholars, and obviates many dangers to their health. In factories and shops it is of great benefit to the health and the morale of the employees. Many hotel keepers and employers of labour have been painfully aware of the defects of the old privy system, and will gladly replace it with something better, which we now offer after years of successful trial.

Price of Waterbury Sanitary Closet and Accessories

Waterbury Sanitary Closet, with 12 feet of piping, including
cowl, packed in case and delivered f.o.b. Sydney .. £5 15 0

Waterbury Special Chemical. Four months' supply for an ordinary family	0 7 6
45 degree Bends, each	0 1 3
90 degree bends, each	0 1 3
Cowls, each	0 2 6
Extra length of Piping, per foot.. .. .	0 0 5

All bends, piping, &c., are painted the same colour as the Closet.

DIRECTIONS FOR INSTALLATION AND USE.

Installation.—The perfect operation of the Waterbury Closet depends largely on a good draught through the vent-pipe, which must provide a current through the holes in the bottom of the cabinet upwards into the open air. The vent-pipe may be introduced into a convenient chimney, or taken through the roof, or through an exterior wall with an elbow as supplied by us.

Place it in a room under the main roof, but outside the house, preferably on a back verandah, with the door opening outwards to the air. Screw the cabinet on to the floor if wooden ; if not, either screw it on to an inch board, or place it on an indiarubber mat to keep it fixed.

Mode of using.—Put cold water into the pan to a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches (6 quarts). Add one third of a pint (about seven fluid ounces, or fourteen tablespoonfuls) of our special chemical, and mix thoroughly. For a family of five persons, it should be emptied every fortnight.

When it is removed once a week by municipal employees, there is no need to use so much of the disinfectant ; two ounces, or four tablespoonfuls will be sufficient. The pan should not be allowed to fill to more than three-fourths of its capacity before being emptied. After emptying, thoroughly rinse the pan before returning it to the cabinet : charge with water and chemical as before.

Cautions.—It is most important that all the excreta be acted on and covered by the chemical, in order to obviate any possibility of flies touching the faeces, so if at any time the liquid does not fully cover the solid matter in the pan, sufficient water should be added.

On no account add bedroom slops, or other extraneous matter, as they would dilute the disinfectant unduly, and increase the bulk too much. The best results can only be secured by using the chemical we supply. Other chemicals may destroy the zinc coating of the pan, and be ineffective besides.

Do not empty the pan at the roots of fruit trees, or other garden plants, as the chemical, when fresh and strong, might injure the tender vegetation. Empty and cover it in a hole in a bare patch of dry soil or in a pit of sawdust. In a few weeks it will be decomposed by the bacteria of the soil and the gases of the air, and the ground will be found to be enriched, and may be cultivated for vegetables, flowers and other crops.

N.B.—This recommendation applies, of course, only to districts where no municipal or shire regulations deal with this matter.

The use of toilet paper is preferable, but not absolutely necessary.

Always keep the cover closed when the closet is not in use.

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